SENATOR DANIEL'S SPEECH

profound gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, and professed his regret that his name should have been brought in even the most courteous competition with his distinguished friend, Senator Hill,



JOHN W. DANIEL

there was no personality in the matter. It was due to the principle which the great ma-of Democrats stood for, he (Mr. Daniel) convention was not personal in its aims, neither It began with the sunrise in ne and spread into a sunburst in Louisiana and ntinent, from Virginia and Georgia to California. It swept like a prairie fire over Iowa and Kansas, and it lighted up the horizon in Nebraska. When he saw that grand erray, and thought of the Brit ish gold standard that was recently unfurled over the ruins of Republican promises at St. Louis, he thought of the battle of New-Orleans, of which it

There stood John Bull in martial pomp. But there was old Kentucky.

there was no North, South, East or West in the of the people for American emancipation from the conspiracy of European kings, led by Great Britain, which sought to destroy one-half of money of the world, and to make American unfacturers, merchants, farmers and mechanics hewers of wood and drawers of water. He apthe great majority of their fellow-Democrats, and to go with them, as they had oftentimes gone with those to whom he appealed. Mr. Daniel continued: forget that in the last National Conven-

tion of 1892 you proclaimed yourselves to be in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard by of the country and for the coinage of both and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, and that the only question left open was the ratio between the metals. Do not forget that just four years ago, in that

same Convention, the New-York delegation stood here solid and immovable for a candidate committed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; and that if we are for it still it is in some measure from your teach-

and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; and that if we are for it still it is in some measure from your teachings.

That we owe you much is readily and gratefully ecknowledged. But are not our debts mutual and not one-sided to each other?

As this majority of permocrats is not sectional, neither is it for any privilege of class or for class legislation. The active business men of this country, its manufacturers, its merchants, its farmers, its sons of toil in counting-room, factory, field and mine, know that a contraction of the currency excepts away with the silent and relentless force of gravitation the annual profits of their enterprise and investment—and they know, too, that the good standard means contraction and the organization of disaster. (Applause.) What hope is there for the country, what hope for Democracy, unless the views of the majority here be adopted?

The Republican party has now renounced the creed of its platforms and of our statutes. It has presented to the country the issue of hispher taxes, more bonds and less money, and has proclaimed for the British gold standard. We can only expect. Should they succeed, new spasms of panic and a long-protracted period of depression. Do not ask us, then, to John them on any of these propositions. If we should go upon the gold standard it is evident that we must change the existing bimetallic standard of payment of all public debts, taxes and appropriations, save those specifically payable in gold only. And as we have \$20,00,000 of public and private debt it would take more than tarees in that melium.

We should be compelled hereafter to contract the currency by paying the \$500,000,000 of greenbacks and Sherman notes in gold, which would require that the \$64,000,000 of silver certificates should be paid in gold, as foreshadowed by the present director of the min in his recommendation.

This means the increase of the public debt by five hauded millions of interest-bearing gold bonds, with the prospect of three hundred and forty-four millions to follow the produ

The great length of Senator Daniel's speech weaka great part of the time occupied in its delivery the buzz of conversation in the hall and galleries almost drowned his resonant voice. Only when he uttered some recognized phrase, such as "16 to 1," was there any revival of interest and applause. He closed by announcing that the National Democratic Convention was now in session and would proceed to the business of organization.

SHOUTS FOR HILL

Immediately there arose cries of "Hill" from all parts of the hall, and the sergeant-at-arms was

called on to restore order. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, rose at this juncture Senator Jones, of Arkansas, rose at this juncture and offered resolutions of thanks to Chairman Harrity, which were adopted, for the manner in which he had discharged his duty as presiding officer. A resolution that the rules of the Lillid Congress govern the Convention until otherwise ordered was offered by Senator White, of California, and adopted. On motion of ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, the roll was called to give each State and Territory an opportunity to name its selections for the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Bules and Order of Business, and Platform. Loud cries for Hill were renewed before the question could be put, but the New-York Senator did not respond, and the call Proceeded.

New-York Senator did not respond, and the call proceeded.

General E. B. Finley, of Ohio, in behalf of the contestants from South Dakota, entered a protest against any of the members whose names are now accredited to South Dakota, being appointed to zerve on committees. Chairman Daniel decided, however, that the contests could be decided only by reference to the Committee on Credentials, and that the request of the contestants could not be granted.

Congresman Suizer, of New-York, took advantage of the interruption to offer his Cuban plank, which was not read, for reference to the Committee on Resolutions.

When the various committees had been appointed, the members of them withdrew for organ-

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ization, and the Convention then, at 4:45 p. m., ad-journed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORKERS ON THE FLOOR. NO APPLAUSE FOR ANY OF THEM AS THEY EN-TERED EXCEPT MR. BILL.

Chicago, July 7 (Special).-The white expanse of the delegates' and speciators' seats did not become alive with human forms until nearly 11:30 o'clock, or within half an hour of the time set for the beginning of the Convention. Henry D. Purroy, County several pounds in consequence of the crush he had delegate to arrive, and was speedly followed by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and Elliot Danforth.

The New-York delegates had seats at the back part of the space assigned to the delegates, and were upon an aisle almost on a line with the chairman's desk. The delegates of New-Jersey, Nevade and North Dakota were their neighbors, and they soon made friends with them.

William C. Whitney entered the building at 12 o'clock, accompanied by Smith M. Weed and Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, ex-Postmaster-General. It would seem that both Mr. Whitney, formerly Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Bissell would be well known to the members of the Convention; probably treated was that of absolute indifference. There was not a murmur of applause as Mr. Whitney walked down the aisle to the seats of the New-York delegation, crossed through the seats to aneverelasses and looked about for a seat on the aisle directly in front of the chairman's desk. If he has ing of being a candidate for President, his reception was a most discouraging one. The seats of the New-York delegation were filled, but even their delegates did not applaud. He was undisturbed, however, to all outward seeming, by the frigid recep-tion. He took pains to obtain a seat in the centre of the hall, where he could watch every act of the free-coinage majority.

David B. Hill timed his arrival at 12:30 p. en he must have known that the Convention hall would be well filled with delegates and spec tators. He was conducted into the hall by James W. Hinkley, chairman of the Democratic State tators. He was conducted into the hall by James W. Hinkley, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New-York, and had as his companions Roswell P. Flower and William F. Sheehan. When Mr. Hill's pale face and round, builet-shaped head were seen above the sea of faces about the chairman's desk, a cheer went up from the New-York delegation, and half the Convention delegates leaped to their feet and joined in the applause. The spectators also loudly cheered Mr. Hill, and he thus had the only welcome of the day of any proportions. He seemed indifferent to the applause, although he must have been secretly gratified by R. A large share of Mr. Hill spopularity, as the free-coinage Democrats explained, was that, in a speech at Elimina in 1822, he favored the free coinage of silver. Mr. Hill took a seat alongside of Mr. Whitney, in the ranks of the New-York delegation, and thus they had a chance to consult together while the Convention was in progress.

The first row of the New-York delegation had parlamentarians occupied the front row of seats nearest to the chairman's desk. Thus John R. Fellows, who was to speak for Mr. Hill for temporary chairman, occupied a seat on the alse. Then came David B. Hill, William C. Whitney, William F. Sheehan, Jacob A. Cantor, Frederic R. Coudert, Thomas F. Grady, Smith M. Weed, De Lancey Nicoli, James W. Hinkley and Roswell P. Flower, Grouped behind Mr. Whitney were expostmaster-General Rissel, ex-Congressman Tracey, of Albany, John C. Sheehan, William C. De Lincey Thomas F. Giroy, Henry D. Purroy, Mayor Malloy, of Troy; Frederick C. Schraub, ex-Congressman Bentley, Clinton Beckwith, William B. Kirk, Daniel L. Lockwood and Norman E. Mack.

MEMBERS OF THOSE ON RESOLUTIONS AND CRE-DENTIALS. Chicago, July 7.-The Convention committees, so

far as the me	mbers have been se	lected by the Sta
delegations, as	re as follows:	
State.	Resolutions	Credentials.
Alatama	J. H. Banknead.	D. T. Goodwin.
Arkansas	J. R. Jones.	S. M. Taylor.
	Stephen M. White	
	C. S. Thomas.	T. J. O'Donnell.
	Lynde Harrison.	E. B. Coogan
Delaware	George F. Gray.	William H. Boye
Florida	Robert W. Davis.	E. B. Lukinbill.
Georgia	Evan P. Howell.	Hal T. Lewis.
Idaho	Barry Hilliard.	T. Reagan.
Illinois	N. F. Worthington	
	James McCabe.	
	J. S. Murphy.	
Kansas	J. D. McLaverty.	M. L. Love.
Kentucky	J. C. S. Blackburn	D. R. Murray.
Louisiana	S. M. Robinson.	H. W. Ogden.
Maine	C. Vev Holman	1. R Densey
A POSSESSION OF THE PARTY OF TH	Takes To These	The land and the artist A
Massachusetts	John E. Russell. T. A. E. Weadock	John C. Crosby.
Michigan	T. A. E. Weadock	c.F. Bricker.
Minnesota	James E. O'Brien.	C. L. Baxter.
Mississippl	J. Z. George.	A. J. McLaurin.
Missouri	F. M. Cockrell.	M. E. Benton.
Montana	E. D. Matts.	W. G. Dowing.
		C TT Wallands
	(W. J. Bryan (Si)	Addition Himmenbec
Nahraska	C Harman	directly Martin
Mentalisa	(Indiana	dealer in sincern
	W. J. Bryan (fill ver). N. S. Harwoo (gold).	180000
Nevada	T. W. Henry.	PL PARELINE.
New-Hampshire	Irving W. Drew.	C. A. Sinclair.
New-Jersey	A. I. McImermott.	E. P. Meany.
North Namels	Twenty D Mill	Smith M Wood

Mississippi J. Z. George. Missouri P. M. Cockrell. Montana E. D. Matts.	A. J. McLaurin. M. E. Henton. W. G. Dowing.
Nebraska { W. J. Bryan (fill ver), S. Harwoo (gold).	H. Hollenber Oslivery, dExelid Martin (gold).
Nevada. T. W. Healy. New-Hampshire Irving W. Drew. New-Jersey A. L. McDermott. New-York Invid B. Hill. North Carolina J. B. Walser, North Dakota. W. N. Roch. Origon M. A. W. Thurinan. Origon M. A. W. Thurinan. Origon M. A. W. Hurinan. Origon M. A. Willer. Pennsylvania R. E. Wright. Rhode Island D. S. Barker. South Carolina B. R. T. Hilman. South Dakota. W. R. Teel. Tennessee John H. Resgan. Utah J. L. Bawlina. Verment P. J. Farrell. Verment P. J. Farrell. Verment Carter Glass. Washington R. C. McTosky. West Virginia W. M. Kincaid. Wisconsin W. F. Vilas. Wyoming TERRITORIES.	R. F. Keating, C. A. Sinclair, E. P. Meany, Smith M. Weed, W. P. Turner, J. H. Holt, Urich Shane, W. F. Ratcher, J. H. Cochran, John E. Conley, W. H. Ellerbe, L. A. Ramsey, Thomas McConnell J. W. Blake, Davis Evans, C. Shurreliffe, G. A. Swanson, Thomas Maloney, W. R. Byrne, John H. Brennan, John W. Sammon, John M. Sammon, John M. Sammon, John M. Sammon, John M. Sammon, John W. Sammon, John W. Sammon, John M. Sammon, John W. S
Arizona W. H. Barnes. New-Mexico A. Jones. Oklahoma M. L. Bixler.	J. F. Wilson. John T. Hewitt. W. S. Fenton.

THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chicago, July 7.-The new National Democratic

Committee is made up as follows:

Committee is made up as follows:

Alabama—Henry D. Cayton.

Arkansas—T. C. McRae.

Californa—J. J. Dwyer.

Colorade—Adalt Wilson.

Colorade—

Californa—J. J. Dwyer,
Colorado—Adair Wilson,
Connecticut—Carios French,
Delaware—R. R. Kenney,
P. eida—Samuel Pasco,
Georgia—Cark Howell,
Idaho—George Ainsle,
Illinois—Thomas Gahan,
Indiara—Not chosen,
Iova—C. A. Walsh,
Kansas—J. G. Johnson,
Kentucky—Trey Woodson,
Louising—N. C. Bianchard,
Marjand—Arthur P. Gorman,
Massachusetts—John W.
Corcoran,
Missourt—Not chosen,
Mishan—J. J. Campau,
Minnessta—D. J. Campau,
Minnessta—D. J. Campau,
Minnessta—D. W. Lawier,
Mississippi—W. V. Sulivan,
Missourt—Not chosen,
Montana—J. J. McHatton,
Nebraeka—Contest, W. H.
Thomison csitiver),
Montana—J. J. McHatton,
Nebraeka—Contest, W. H.
Thomison csitiver),
Tobias Castor (gold),
New-Hampshire—A. W. SulLoway,
New-Jersey—James Smith,
New-Jersey—James Smith,
New-Jersey—James Smith,
New-Jersey—James Smith,
Nasca—Charles D. Rogers. New Jersey-James Smith, chosen. Alaska-Charles D. Rogers.

BLAND PRUNES HIS GRAPEVINES. HE TELLS A REPORTER THAT HE DOESN'T WANT

Lebanon, Mo., July 7.- 'I must refrain from talk-Lebanon, Mo., July 1.— I must retrain from (a.K-ing politics," said R. P. Bland to the United Press correspondent to-day. "Anything but politics now for a few days. You see I don't want to force myself into notice now. I have spoken effectively. The whole country knows my attitude on the issue of the day, and as for the details of the Convention and the attitude of the factors in it, I am in the hands o the delegates. There is no personality about the thing. You know everybody knows what I think,

any telephone or telegraph into my house. That's the one place I mean to keep quiet and peaceful."

Mr. Bland came to town at 3:30 o'clock with his father-in-law, General E. Y. Mitchell, and his little daughter. He heard of the preliminary balloting and selection of chairman, etc., unmoved. At 4 p. m. he received a telegram from John F. Heinrichs, who is now in Chicago, saying: "You will be nominated and elected, according to my dream."

There was no enthusiasm displayed in Lebanon, nearly all the Bland men being in Chicago, Mr. Bland himself is the least demonstrative of all here. A telegram saying that if Hill made a speech, it would keep the Democratic party explaining till election amused Mr. Bland immensely.

When the message came that the Convention had adjourned until Wednesday morning Mr. Bland bale the assembled company goodnight and started for home. No amount of questioning could draw him out on political topics.

SILVER MEN DREW UP THEIR PLANS. HOW THEY PREPARED FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST

HILL-CRITICISING THE CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS tion the silver men, under the guidance of experi-enced parliamentarians like Senator Harris, Senaof parliamentary motions to meet every possible men over the organization and control of the Con designated leader to present at the proper time, and word was passed around among all the silver cohorts that resolutions offered by these persons expressed

that resolutions offered by these persons expressed the views of the party and were expected to receive the solid support of the silver men.

It was openly said in the conference that this course had been rendered necessary by the course of the Chicago newspapers, which, in spite of the pledge given on their behalf to the National Committee when Chicago was selected as a meeting place, that the press of the city would report the proceedings of the Convention with fairness, had not failed to distort and misrepresent with all kinds of untruthfulness the plans and purposes of the silver men. Delegates were therefore cautioned not to be misled by Chicago newspaper statements, but to follow the lines marked out by their own Steering Committee.

THE MONSTER COLISEUM. CHICAGO BOASTS THAT THE CONVENTION STRUCT-URE IS THE LARGEST BUILDING IN

THE WORLD. Chicago, July 7 .- About nine miles directly south from the hotel section of the city, at the terminus of an elevated line of railroad, starting and running for miles in the alley between Wabash-ave. and State-st. fand hence known colloquially as the "Alley L") stands the Collseum, a building which was completed only two months ago. It is reached also by the suburban trains of the Illinois Central Railroad and by cable-car lines from the city with trolley extensions. It lies two miles south of the World's Fair grounds and further back from Lake Michigan. There is much land in sight that is still in its primitive prairie condition and many acres of dead woodland are crossed. The building itself is by no means imposing externally. The height of alls does not exceed thirty or forty feet, but

The total length of the Collseum is 700 feet and its width 300. It is the boast of Chicago that the Collseum is the largest building in the world, and perhaps that boast is justified. It has no permanent interior arrangements for spectators, no tiers upon tiers of galleries, as its old Roman prototype had; nothing but a level floor. Too monstrously large, even for a National political convention, about one-third of its length had to be partitioned off, leaving the other two-thirds to be utilized for the Convention. The space thus left is more than adequate. Provision was made for seating 15,000—about the same number as were provided for at the St. Louis Republican Convention—but in St. Louis there were rows of deep galleries overtopping each other, and the spaces left for asises and passages were somewhat limited. Here there are wide avenues, giving access to all sections, and there are no galleries. The spaces assigned to spectators consist of fifty or more tiers of seats rising in easy gradation from far out on the floor to the four wails of the building. The total length of the Collseum is 700 feet and

The internal arrangement is little different from that of the St. Louis Convention. The platform for the presiding officer, severetaries and clerks is in the centre of the building looking to the west. It is elevated about six feet from the flooring, with some hundreds of chairs raised back of it for distinguished visitors, and with desks for reporters and newspaper correspondents stretching in four terraces on either hand. In front are the seats, nearly a thousand in number, for the delegates, and flanking them on three sides are an equal number of seats for the alternates. Back of these rise the the American eagle, with his taions resting on the coat of arms of the United States. To the right and left are hung the coats of arms of the States of New-York, Pennsylvanis and Ohlo, and these are carried at intervals all along the four sides of the square. Everywhere are flags, banners and draperies of red, white and blue, which give a general air of splendor to the magnificent hall.

A SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAFT AN

the Sherman House this evening and organized by electing J. B. Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman, and F. B. Carter, of Florida, secretary. H. D. Money, of Mississippi, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub-committee of five to draw up an order of business for the Convention and to report in half an hour.

stitute that the rules of the temporary organization be recommended to govern the permanent organization. These rules were the same as those adopted by the last National Convention and those of the Lilld Congress so far as they apply. The proposition of Mr. Scott was not agreed to. The sliver menfought say of it for the reason that it was proposed by a gold man, and they desired to be in a position to report further on the rules and order of business whenever such report would be deemed necessary by the majority. Mr. Scott's substitute was voted down by 15 to 9, the nine representing the gold down by 15 to 9, the nine representing the gold element in the committee. Mr. Money's resolution was then adopted.

No change was made in the representation accorded to the Territories, which the sliver men talked of increasing from two to six in each Territory.

The Chair appointed Messrs. While, of Michigan, McGuire, of California, Money, of Mississippl, Hamilton, of Massachusetts, and Richardson, of Tennessee, a sub-committee to draw up an order of business. These rules were the same as those adopted

NO USE FOR CHEAP MONEY. A CONFEDERATE VETERAN'S LIVELY RECOLLEC TION OF A WARTIME EXPERIENCE.

Washington, July 7 (Special).-Major D. W. San ders, the eminent Louisville lawyer, is at the Shore-ham. Major Sanders is a Democrat, but not of the prevailing 16-to-1 school, and that is the reason of his presence in Washington instead of Chicago at

from a political point of view," said he, in answer to the queries of a "Post" reporter, "It looks, in-deed, like a repetition of 1869, when the Democracy deed, like a repetition of 1869, when the Democracy went to pieces, as always happens to a divided house. It's rather odd, too, that a number of men who were leading spirits in 1869 are taking a foremost part in the present agitation. But perhaps it isn't any use pursuing the parallel any further. "It seems to me, however, to be very poor pollitics and a short-sighted policy to bring about allenation from the Democracy of the great States of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut for a dubous alliance with a few mining States that offer a mere handful of electoral votes, and none, probably, unless they are allowed to name the candidate. It does seem queer that men who went through the Confederate Army, as I did, would want to take any chances on a depreclated currency. One such experience ought to last at least for a generation.

One such experience ought to last at least for a generation.

"I remember that in January, 1855, after a good deal of trouble I managed to get hold of a month's gay in the town of Meridian, Miss., and salied forth to buy a pocket handkerchief. In the inno-cence of my heart I thought I might get one for the month's wares that had just come into my possession, which aggregated \$152. But my hopes were specifily dashed, for the storkeeper would not let the handkerchief go for less than \$250, which was more than twice my cash balance. Then I looked around his shop for something that I needed that was inside my means, and at last concluded a was inside my means, and at last concluded a trade for a paper collar a little the worse for trade for a paper collar a little the worse for thandling, but which he assured me was cheap at \$125. From that day to the present I have been a heliever in sound money."

MR. FITCH KEPT HERE BY BUSINESS. Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, although elected a del-

owing to the pressure of official business in the Finance Department demanding his personal attenand I am truly represented at Chicago. The best that can be done for the greatest number is all I ask or hope for The Democratic party will do its best for the masses this time I know," and the Sage of Lebanon took up his pruning-knife and went out to prune his grapevines.

"Do you think that what is best for the great business interests of the country is also best for the greatest number of people?" was asked.

"The you think that what is best for the great business interest, business or otherwise, is great in its real sense that does not benefit the masses," was real sense that does not benefit the masses, "and the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses stand in the reply," and the good that the masses stand in the reply, "and the good that the masses," and the free controlled decided that his first duty was to take for the likely to agree with him.

Mr. Fitch was elected a delegate from the XVth Mark Controlled feetded that his first duty was to take Controlled feetded that his first duty was to take Controlled feetded that his first duty was to take Controlled feetded that his first duty was to take Controlled feetded that his on and supervision. Mr. Fitch's sentiments on the

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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THEY ISSUE A FORMAL WARNING TO THE DEMOCRACY.

NO MAN BUT THE COLORADO SENATOR CAN GET THEIR VOTES IN NOVEMBER-SILVER SUC-

CESS NOT POSSIBLE THROUGH DEM-

tives have made known, in the form of an adno uncertain terms. The address is to the point cannot reasonably expect to carry the forthcoming election without Populist add, and, if such aid is sought after, the only way to command it is by

platform. The address, in part, is as follows:

Upon the eve of action by the Democratic National Convention, about to assemble at the city of Chicago, we find the situation such that we deem it proper to address all friends of free-silver coinage and financial reform in the United States. As members of the People's Party, we have occupied the position mercily of careful observation, and we have not attempted nor shall we attempt to detate to the Democratic National Convention, but as large numbers of persons, many of them delegates to that Convention, are assuming to express the opinion that the People's Party and other advocates of free-silver coinage should accept the nominees of the Democratic Convention and join to elect the same upon a Democratic platform, we desire to express our views upon this subject, not as binding open the People's Party, but as exnominees of the Democratic Convention and join to elect the same upon a Democratic platform, we desire to express our views upon this subject, not as binding upon the People's Party, but as expressive of what we believe to be its sentiment.

Four years ago, at Omaha, the People's Party, among other reforms, demanded the free and unlimited colmage of silver at 16 to 1, full legal tender for all debts, independently of any other nation. We were then told by the Democratic and Republican parties that this was an economic error. The People's Party thus became and has remained the logical, united party for free silver. The Republican party has persisted in its policy for a gold standard, thereby altenating a large portion of its former adherents. The Democratic party is divided, with a majority of its delegates favoring the Populist docurine as to free-silver colnage, while a powerful minority, representing great Democratic States, absolutely refuse to consent to such a policy, and its present Administration, with all its patternage, is in rabid hostility to the cause of free silver, and will exert its vast power to defeat a free-silver candidate.

The Democratic party, therefore, meets in National Convention under most extraorlinary circumstances. It cannot at this time be surprised to find that a vast number of people look with distruct upon more platform profession. The cause of free-silver coinage is the people scause. It requires for success against the mighty powers opposing it the votes of millions of men who have not acted with that party, at a time when it is, by hopeless division, more weak and impotent than ever before, undertake this greantle task in the narrow sent of straight party action?

not acted with the Democratic party. How, then, can that party, at a time when it is, by hopeless division, more weak and impotent than ever before, undertake this gigantic task in the narrow spirit of straight party action?

If it expects the co-operation of the millions who are outside of its ranks, it is bound to prove by its action that it places the success of this cause above the narrow pane of a mere platform effort. If the Democratic party expects to overcome the district which the present Administration has earned for it, now is the time to prove its sincerity.

There is a candidate upon whom the votes of all friends of free sliver can be united, if all those who have the cause at heart will yield something of their extreme partisanship and place the cause first and complete party success second. He is a candidate who, having given more than twenty years to a devoted struggle for this cause and for financial reform, has shown that he can put his devotion to his principles above all party ties or party success. He stepped out of his party when it declared for the single gold standard, and, standing as he does untrammelled by party affiliations and devoted to the cause which the Democratic party now, by a majority, declares the supreme question of the hour, he, above all men, becomes the locical candidate upon whom all who love this cause can unite. He is able, competent, tried, true, carnest, reliable and can be triumphanty elected.

We feel confident that the People's Party is willing to open the path to a union upon Henry M. Teller, and if this rational, patriotic opportunity for certain success he rejected by the Democratic Convention in the determination to seek complete partisan success, regardless of an open path to victory, then we call the true friends of the cause for years, who are united in its support, are its safe defenders and will carry it to success.

Whatever may be our individual wishes in the premises, we are forced to say, after an earnest endeavor to inform ourselves about the senti

nois, and many representatives. Chairman Taube-neck was not in a communicative mood last night, and was busy arranging for proper presentation of his party's manifesto at to-day's Convention. He said the sentiments contained in the manifesto were

We are making as great a sacrifice as the Democrats," said he, "inasmuch as Mr. Teller is not a member of our party. He has been a Republican, and if elected, which he could be on the indorsement of Democrats and Populists, he would simply be a free-silver President and show no leaning toward his old party. It is by such a combination only that the cause of silver can reasonably expect to win the fight. I have no idea as to how our proposition will be received by the Democratic Convention, but I hope it will accept our overtures."

LABOR MEN WANT RECOGNITION. THEY HAVE SEVERAL PLANKS THEY WANT IN-

SERTED IN THE PLATFORM. Chicago, July 7 .- The labor organizations have

representatives here who are working with members of the Committee on Resolutions to secure the addi-tion of a plank for the restriction of immigration. The declaration which they are urging is practically identical with the immigration plank of the Republican platform, demanding the exclusion of altens who cannot read and write. Representatives of organized labor will endeavor to secure a hearing from the Resolution Committee upon the question. An rule in the District of Columbia. They desire to have the District Commissioners, now appointed by the President, elected by the people, and the Commission increased from three members to five.

James L. Norris, the District of Columbia National Committeeman, is supporting this proposed plank. the law proposed to be enacted on contempt of Federal courts and the right of trial by jury on such charges. These resolutions are backed by the railway organizations of the country, and it is as-serted that \$00,000 employes of the railways throughout the United States have officially indorsed them. They grew out of the Debs trial for contempt in the strike of 184 in Chicago, and the plank is for the purpose of abolishing the power of Federal judges to send men to jail for contempt of their courts without a chance for a hearing before a jury of their peers.

GOSSIP OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO PRIDING HERSELF ON HER

HOSPITALITY. TAMMANY MEN THOUGHT THE BAND MUST BE

FOR THEM-COLONEL ARE KEELING ON GOLD AND SILVER-A MAN WHO CAR-

> RIES SILENCE CARDS-ALTGELD LOOKS FOR BUGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, July 7 .- The Convention may be in see sion a long time, or it may adjourn before Saturday next. The general impression is that the silver people will find it difficult work to agree upon a ticket. But, be the time long or short, before the labors of the Convention are finished there is every reason to believe that Chicago will strengthen materially its claim to being considered the ideal convention city. Not without reason does "The Inter

Ocean exclaim:

Here we have a great gathering of Democrats in a Republican city, a city which went Republican by an overwhelming majority, but no complaint is heard of any lack of honorable hospitality. If Chicago were the stronghold of Democracy these visiting statesmen could not be made more at home in our midst. But the strain and test are even stronger than mere politics. A clear majority of the delegates are rampant for free sliver. One cannot get outside that atmosphere. Wherever delegates are gathered together, If no more than two or three, there is sure to be a champion of free coinage for sliver. There is not a daily newspaper in the city which is not opposed to that doctrine, yet the press of the city treats them fairly. Pages of news are given every day about what is going on among the delegates, but the treatment is fair and respectful. The cause is not held up to ridicule. News is gleaned by the bale, and all the delegates have a fair and coual chance, so far as concerns the press of the city.

A delegate from Oklahoma is staying at the Palmer A delegate from Okianoma is staying at the Palmer House. He is all right among his friends at home, and can travel from Tahlequah to Guthrie blind-folded without losing his way. But he got lost in Chicago night before last before he had been in the city three hours. The gentleman from Oklahoma found himself at Clark and Washington sts. about midnight, with a strong desire to find the Palmer House and retire. A man told him to take the Went worth-ave, trolley-car, ride two blocks south and hen walk one block east. If the delegate had heeded then walk one block east. If the delegate had necessite instructions all would have been well, but when he woke up the car had stopped at Thirty-first-st. He got off, at the request of the conductor, and asked two husky individuals the way to the Palmer House. They told him, and then robbed him for Five minutes later a city detective found the Oklahoma delegate pounding and kicking the sides of a patrol-box.

"Here, here! What youse about there?" the officer demanded, jerking the man from Oklahoma away from the box. "D'ye mean to destroy city prop-

"Isn't this a patrol?" asked the delegate.
"That's what it is. Did yez think it was a drum to play on?"
"No. I want a policeman. I have been robbed. Isn't there a policeman in the box?" asked the delegate in all innocence.
The policeman loaned the delegate carfare to Mon-

Accompanying the arrival of the Tammany delegation from New-York yesterday morning there were some funny features. The delegates came in were some runny from two trains, and the majority grabbed their bags and went at once to their headquarters. Some few, however, not believing it possible that the great however, not believing it possible that the great organization would not be met by a band, and that there would not be a demonstration, followed a band that started across Michigan-ave. When they had marched several blocks beyond their hotel quarters they found they had been marching and perspiring behind a Bland contingent, and they began rapidly to drop out of line, very much crestfailen. There were several Senators and other prominent men in this misled delegation, and the silver people had a great laugh over the matter. The last feature of decoration to be put up within

the Coliseum Hall was that of Democratic Presidents. It was due to some question as to the exact proprieties of using "living pictures," it being urged proprieties of using "living pictures," it being urged by some that statues and portraits of living persons, should not be put in public places. As Mr. Cleveland is the only living man who has been a Democratic President, the question applied more particularly to the heroic representation of him. It was finally decided to put up the pictures, living and dead, but the work was not completed until a few hours before the Convention opened. It relieved the decorators of a long suspense. A. H. Harvey, he of "coin" fame, who makes mean remarks about the "crime of 73," "the slaugh-

ter of the hopes of American citizens" and other matters with which sound-money men have bur dened their consciences, has bobbed up serenely.

few Patriots met and discussed the situation. No plan for saving the country was agreed upon. The situation was discussed in a perfunctory way, and the Patriots concluded that each of them would like a Patriots concluded that each of them would like a ticket to the Convention. This was about all that was done. After the caucus Mr. Harvey said:
"We simply held a meeting to look over the ground and discuss the situation. We did not decide on any definite pian of action, nor shall we take any in regard to the pending political campaign."

"Yes, sah: it's to be silver and a silver plank. Yes, sah. And we folks; we've got to walk that plank; yes, sah, if we don't the tires of National prosperity will be punctured from one end to another; yes, sah."

It was Colonel "Abe" Keeling, of Kentucky, who spoke with the polished grace of the Southerner. Colonel Keeling declined to express his views on the que ions of the hour till he had put in circulation a generous handful of silver coin over the Annex har. In exchange he received a stimulating beverage that made the color in his face look like that of a Persian

ing to save this country. Its a-going to free us from a gang of European money sharks and their unpatriotic American agents. These two are the tail and the short men who are after Uncle Sam's cash register, and the Republican party is the third man they've taken into the combination to rob and plunder. But the silver plank will cool 'em-silver against gold any day. Why, you never heard silver against gold any day. Why, you never heard silver against gold any day. Why, you never heard silver spoken about in the way gold is referred to. Gold sneaks: It gildes and crawls like a serpent. It tempts men to crime. It breeds dishonor, it commits treason, it nerves the arm of the assassin and it hides the murderer and covers up his crime. Gold is velled and silent. They say silence is golden; but give me speech, if it's silver speech is the man. You can never know him till he talks, and when he talks silver his eye beams. The word silver is nimble and alert; but gold is heavy and depressing. Gold men are heavy-eyed and timid. They are in need of counsel, but they instinctively decline to have any heart to talk unless each man has his hand on his watch while the interview lasts. No, ash; gold means wall Street, and silver means the boundless West, with its tall buildings and its fertile fields. Wall Street means the European money-lender, and we have no more use for the European money-lender in this country than they have for ice up in the North Pole."

C. R. Pendleton is the most worried man among the the short men who are after Uncle Sam's cash regis-

C. R. Pendleton is the most worried man among the Georgia delegates. He has a position to explain and he has been compelled to carry about with him what are now known in Georgia campaign literature as "cards of silence." a gold man of the most enthusiastic type, has not taken the stump in advocacy of the silver standard, and, worse than all, is forced to vote for free silver in the Convention. It all came about through the unit rule. Mr. Pendleton is the only gold delegate from Georgia, and when he was selected as a Na-tional delegate from Congressman Turner's district tional delegate from Congressman Turner's district it was on a free-silver platform. His name would never have been presented if it had not been determined to place him under cast-from instructions to vote for free silver. The Georgia delegation will yote as a unit for free silver, and Mr. Pendleton finds himself a silver man without his own consent. It will not matter whether he votes or not, but some of the gold men in Georgia cannot understand his position. Consequently he has had to write cards, explaining his silence on the money question, and he brought a bunch of them with him when the delegation came to Chicago yesterday. His explanation worries him more than his position.

wam. The National colors decorate in tasteful manner every picture in the reception room, and nearly the entire membership of the club has been turned into a reception committee, each man wearing a purple silken badge with a white satin bow, gilt inscription and sliver fringes, thus modestly indicating the complexion of the club on the currency question the complexion of the club on the currency question. However, and alas, it must be confersed that all the decorative efforts of Superintendent H. T. Markley have been in vain. The leaders among the Democracy's counsellors from all over the country, to be in Convention assembled to-day, give the club the 'marble heart.' Of all the big guns, Whitney, Hill, Vilas, Bragg, Daniel, White and hosts of others, not one has sought the wigwam of the braves, the oldest and the "silk-stockingest" among the local Democratic organizations. Of the great crowds of delegates of leaser renown few have called. Even the members themselves seem to find more attraction in the various State headquarters. In brief, everything

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points to the sad truth that the Iroquois this are "not in it."

A gentleman from Kansas City, who greatly dis appointed and humiliated his fellow-townsmen to-day by keeping in a condition of undemocratic sobriety, assured a group of listeners that if Mr. briety, assured a group of listeners that if Mr. Cleveland were to appear on the scene of action he would be lynched. An incautious man who casually mentioned the name of Cleveland in the Palmer House rotunda was saved from personal damage only through, his quick wit in explaining that he referred to the city in Ohio, and not to the "political ingrate and dead duck" now at Gray Gables. And this is the exisem in which the Democracy holds the only man it has been able to elect and put in the White House in forty years.

that the Wisconsin delegation is instructed for sound money, and it will vote that way in the Convention. There has been some talk of considerable defection in the delegation toward silver, but it has derection in the delegation toward silver, but it has been exaggerated. There are not. I think, to exceed three or four silver men in the delegation. Personally, I view the probable adoption of a silver plant in the National platform with great misgiving. I cannot help but feel that it will work infinite harm to the Democratic party and result in a further continuance of the present business depression, which has been largely due to a fear that this country might drift to a silver basis."

Ex-Senator M. T. Butler, of South Carolina, capes "I am a free-coinage man, but I have been alarmed at the extreme radicalism of the silver possible, the tide which seems to be that way. It seems to me tide which seems to be that way. It seems to me that it would be a calamity, both for the Democratic party and the country, it spramme of the extreme silverites is carried through. I sincerely hope that some of the radical men who are now looked upon as possible, not to say probable, candidates of the party may not be chosen, and I shall labor to the best of my ability to prevent such a result."

"Senator Hill," said Senator White, of Californ How do you keep your fiesh down? Riding a bicycle?"
"No," the New-Yorker replied, laconically, "dods, ing 'em."

A plous old delegate went to the theatre sunday night. He was manifestly ill at ease, and regarded his colleagues with suspicious glances when he returned. His gullty conscience told him they must have seen him enter or come out of the playhouse. He therefore concluded to make an explanation, so as to head off the story on its inevitable way home. So, with a little, nervous laugh, he said:

"Er, I had a funny experience this evening."

No one smiled; on the contrary, they all seemed to look unusually solemn. He knew they were "dead

"Yes, you see I saw a crowd going into a theatre Thinking that it was one of the religious services which I had heard were held in some Chicago theatree, I entered. You can judge of my amase-ment when a few moments after taking my seat the

ment when a few moments after taking my seat the curtain rose on a play."
"How sad!" remarked one of the delegation. And the rest nodded.
"Yes," the black sheep replied, "and so I thought while I sat there."
"Weil," chipped in a young member of the delegation, "if you felt so bad about it, why didn't you come out when you saw where you were at?"
Another nervous laugh, and then:
"Weil—er, you see, I would have done so, but the crowd was so thick I couldn't get out."

John T. Crisp, of Independence, Mo., is one of the interesting characters at the Palmer House head-quarters of his State. Colonel Crisp has been a can-

didate for Congress from his district several times. but has always been beaten by a split in his party. He is known far and wide as the "Roaring Lion of Cracker Neck." He was with Quantrell during the War, and was a warm friend and admirer of Major Edwards, the wel-known Missouri Journalist, who persuaded Frank James, of bandit fame, to surrender himself to Governor Crittenden. A new badge has been offered for sale on the

streets of Chicago. It bears the inspiring declarainvested in these badges, which they wear cautio invested in these badges, which they wear caudously pinned to their undershirts. The trouble seems to be that when a man says, "I am a Democrat," he is immediately asked, "What is a Democrat," and that is one of those things no fellow can find out. Trustworthy information is to the effect that the elucidation of what constitutes Democracy cannot be looked for before to-morrow night or Thursday morning.

A little man, with black, pointed whiskers, created much curiosity about political headquarters this morning. He was seen first to go along the streets stooping over and intently looking along the curbing and into every crack in the pavement. The same man had been seen last night visiting many electric lights on State-st. When he was observed again to-day lifting up the rugs in one of the hotels and peeping behind the sofas, some one asked: "Who is that man and what is he hunting?" "Way, that is Governor A.tgeld. He is an entomotogist. He is searching the whole city for rare bugs." ogist. He is searching the whose city row bugs."
"Well, indeed, he has chosen an opportune the and then the Republican haw-hawed.

DOINGS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Chautauqua, July 7 (Special).—The principal lecture yesterday was that given by President Bashford of Wesleyar, on "Science and Religion." The Sylvian Quartet, of Oberlin College, Ohio, gave their farewell concert in the afternoon. Professor H. W. McClintock read "A Great Poem of Spiritual Life" and Mrs. C. F. Bolton, of Cleveland, delivered and illustrated lecture. The subject was "Paris and Inferior Prench Republic."



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